

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1834.

No. 749.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN CENTS A COPY.
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.
Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.
All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,
Late proprietors of the "Traveler's Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child, that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"
is the town of Hillsborough, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves permanently every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.
November 9th. 47—

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

NORTH-CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY.
5th CLASS, FOR 1834.

To be Drawn in the City of Raleigh,
On Friday the 29th of November 1834.

ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System

Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL \$7,000!
PRIZE, \$7,000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$7,000	is	\$7,000
1 Prize of 4,000	is	4,000
1 Prize of 3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of 2,000	is	2,000
10 Prizes of 1,000	is	10,000
10 Prizes of 500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of 300	is	3,000
15 Prizes of 200	is	3,000
50 Prizes of 100	is	5,000
100 Prizes of 50	is	5,000
135 Prizes of 30	is	4,050
200 Prizes of 20	is	4,000
330 Prizes of 15	is	4,950
8,000 Prizes of 10	is	80,000
8,000 Prizes of 5	is	40,000
8,000 Prizes of 4	is	32,000

18,864 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

Whole Tickets, . . . 84
Halves, . . . 2
Quarters, . . . 1

Tickets to be had of
ALLEN PARKS, Agent,
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.
November 4. 46—

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that I, Wm. Brinkley, have made and appointed CHESLEY F. FAUCETT my lawful agent to settle all my business in this state. Orange County, North Carolina, this 17th of October, 1834.

WM. BRINKLEY.
November 4. 46— 3w

Sunday School or Family LIBRARY.

THE Publications of the American Sunday School Union, now amounting to 103 Books in paper cover and 356 Books bound, suitable for Juvenile, Family and Sunday School Libraries; furnishing a large amount of interesting and instructive matter, all having been examined and approved by the Committee of Publication, composed of an equal number of members of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Baptist Churches, (any one of whom by his single vote can expunge any sentence he pleases) can be obtained at the following named Depositories in this State. (N. C.)

Raleigh—Turner & Hughes
Fayetteville—James Miller
Wilmington—Geo. E. French
Newbern—J. C. & M. Stevenson
Oxford—R. J. Yancy, jr.
Milton—Margaret Smith
Salem—Conrad Krueger
Hillsborough—Dr. Jas. Webb
Greensborough—W. R. D. Lindsay
Salisbury—J. J. Blackwood (at Col. Lemley's)
Charlotte—David Parks
Statesville—Alexander & Cowan
Morganton—L. Henderson.
Persons in the state favorable to the instruction of Youth, are requested to give the above names in their papers.
October 4. 45—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LATIMER & PARKER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

which renders their assortment inferior to none. The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Queenware, Hardware
and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low for the needful. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.
October 15. 43—

Dr. Washington Dorsey,

HAS located himself in Hillsborough, and respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country, and asks a share of their patronage.

He may be found at his office, (the former store house of Mr. David Yarbrough) on the public square, or at his dwelling house just in the rear of the same.
November 11. 47—8w

DR. NORWOOD,

HAVING removed to this place from Chapel Hill, where he has been practicing for more than three years, offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and its vicinity. He may at all times be found, when not professionally engaged at his shop in the yellow house two doors west of Mr. William Anderson's store.
A good assortment of
MEDICINES
will always be kept on hand, and sold at reasonable prices.
September 23. 46—40

WANTED.

A FIRST RATE Journeyman
Blacksmith, and two Apprentices. Apply to
WM. D. KIRKSEY
Chapel Hill, October 28. 45—



NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Cubal Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,
Sp. Utensils, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.
Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.
Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 22d. 44—

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

The Constitution, and the Union of the States—
they "must be preserved."

THE undersigned proposes to issue a Weekly Newspaper, with the above title and motto, in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina. Practically a Printer, and having for many years conducted a Press in another part of the state, the principal object of the undersigned, now locating himself in Raleigh, is employment for himself and support for his family.

And believing that the establishment of a Paper at the seat of Government, which shall do justice to the venerable and patriotic Chief Magistrate of the Union, and to the measures of this Administration, and through whose columns the legitimate and cardinal principles of Republicanism shall be defended and inculcated, is demanded by the present crisis of political affairs, and called for by the sentiment of the

people of the state, the undersigned has ventured to engage in the enterprise, with the hope of being sustained in his efforts for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

It is an anomaly in the political history of the times, that in a State which is so emphatically Republican in principle as North Carolina—which has on three several occasions, by large and triumphant majorities, supported and sustained Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, believing and knowing him to be a safe depository and faithful representative of their principles, and whose People, it is confidently believed, are still devoted to his cause—should have no paper at its Capital, through whose columns the measures of his Administration can be fairly vindicated, and the voice of his friends freely heard. It is the desire, and it shall be the zealous endeavor of the undersigned, to afford that facility.

His earliest political impressions were in unison with those of the Democracy of the nation; which experience, and his growing years, have conspired to strengthen, until the settled principles of his maturer age are but the realization of his early convictions. Cherishing these sentiments, at the first demonstration in favor of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, the undersigned (at that period the Editor of a paper at Salisbury) espoused his cause, believing that one possessed of such lofty patriotism, and whose signal services to the country so emphatically constituted him its benefactor, could not be other than a most worthy representative of the Democracy of the Union. With continued and unshaken confidence in his patriotism and integrity of purpose, it is with highly gratified feelings that the undersigned is now afforded an opportunity of devoting himself anew to the same cause, but in a more extended sphere.

Ardently attached to the National Constitution, and to the Union of the States, as constituting an impregnable safeguard to our political, civil and religious rights, whatever may have a tendency to violate the provisions of the one, or endanger the perpetuity of the other, shall receive the most unreserved condemnation at the editor's hands. And while the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, blessings guaranteed by the great Charter of our Rights, shall remain unswayed by the threatenings of ambition, or unsmothered by the corruptions of aristocracy, the editor promises, not only to "the Constitution and the Union of the States" (which he has adopted as the motto of his paper,) shall be strenuously vindicated, but that a rigid enforcement of and prompt obedience to the popular will, that most important principle of Representative Government, shall be called for and advocated throughout the columns of his paper.

A full and fair discussion of those important and leading political topics of the day—the United States Bank, Internal Improvements, and the next Presidency—will be admitted in the "Standard." But opposed, from principle, not only to the U. S. Bank, but to all other National moneyed monopolies, as well as to a wasteful system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, the editor will raise his voice against these ill advised measures, in whatever age they may be presented; and he will equally oppose the exercise, by Congress or the Executive, of all constructive powers, believing that the perpetuity of the Union is only to be secured by a judicious division of powers between the General and State Governments, allotting to the first only that which is strictly delegated to her, and to the latter what is clearly reserved to them. As regards the all-absorbing question of *Who shall be our next President?* the Editor will, in due time, be ready to inscribe on his banner the name of him who shall be selected by the Democracy of the States, as the Republican Candidate.

Although, at this particular juncture, a more than ordinary attention to General Politics is called for by public sentiment, yet it is the design of the Editor to devote a large portion of his paper to the local affairs of the State, and the peculiar interests of her citizens. Located at the seat of Government, he will be enabled to communicate to the People early and correct information of the proceedings of the Legislature while in session, and to give prompt advice of all acts of other servants of the people. He will zealously advocate whatever may contribute to develop the rich resources, unfold the latent energies, and elevate the character of North Carolina, as well as to encourage all that may tend to enlighten the people in regard to the internal advantages with which they have been blessed by nature. He will strive to make his paper a disseminator of facts—an assertor of the truth—a vindicator of innocence and virtue—a censor of vice—an advocate of justice—a promoter of harmony an social order in the community—a detector of fraud, imposture and crime—and a sentinel, promptly to warn the people of the first approaches of every danger with which their rights and liberties may be threatened.

In fine, if the Editor's desire and hope, should gain even of leisure and suitable acquisitions factor him with their contributions, to render his journal useful to the Agriculturist, profitable to the Christian, entertaining to the searcher after news, instructive to the man of science, amusing to the miscellaneous reader, and a "standard" under which the patriot and politician may rally, confident of a secure defence against the evils of Consolidation, and a still more dangerous political heresy which seeks to spread itself throughout the land, "mingling its fitful blasts with the steady current of consolidation, and threatening, by a combined movement, greater injury than any before dreamed of."

With this brief exposure of the object, the design and future purpose of his journal, the Editor throws himself upon the liberality of the public, and solicits such aid and assistance from those who may be friendly to his enterprise, as shall enable him to sustain a paper which shall be no discredit to the state, but worthy of the cause which it is his pride and boast to be an humble but zealous advocate.

The "North Carolina Standard" will be printed on an imperial sheet, at least equal in size and execution to any paper in the state; and issued once a week, at three dollars a year.

The first number, it is hoped, will be out during the first week in November; the Editor therefore requests, that the names of all those who shall have subscribed previously to the last of October, may be immediately thereafter forwarded to him at Raleigh, that he may be enabled to determine how many of the first number to strike off.

PHILO WHITE.
October, 2nd. 43—

Governor's Message.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:
The gratification which it always affords me to witness the assemblage of the immediate representatives of the people, is greatly heightened, upon the present occasion, by the peculiar circumstances under which you have convened. Although we have neither, as an independent state, nor as one of the constituent parts of a great nation, attained the highest degree of prosperity and happiness within our reach, we have reason to believe that we have made important improvements in the science of government, and have done much to perpetuate and diffuse the lights of civil and religious freedom at home and abroad. Such considerations must excite in every patriotic bosom not merely emotions of pleasure, but the most heartfelt gratitude to the Great Author of these distinguished blessings. Deeply sensible as we may be, however, of the superior advantages which we enjoy, in comparison with any other people, either ancient or modern, we should recollect that nations, as individuals, must continually press forward in the contest for human excellence, if they would preserve their relative superiority.

No truth in political science is more clearly established, than that the public liberty can only be preserved by the distribution, among various departments, of the powers of government. The great excellence of our Constitution consists in this distribution, and however much we may regret to witness a conflict for authority between these departments, there is no difficulty in determining that while the checks and balances are preserved, though public harmony may be disturbed for a time, the public liberty is safe. It is only when two much power is grasped by either, that the whole system of government is endangered.

That your attention should be mainly directed to objects of state legislation, cannot be doubted. This does not preclude, nevertheless, a proper degree of vigilance with respect to the proceedings of the General Government, since upon the purity of its administration may depend not only public prosperity, but individual security and freedom. Pursuing the course indicated by these suggestions, I will proceed at once to the most important subjects which are, in my opinion, proper for your consideration. Of these the proposition to amend the Constitution of this state, first introduced into the General Assembly in 1787, and which has continued to command the public attention for nearly half a century, is regarded as most prominent. Upon a subject of such universal interest, and involving so many important considerations, you have a right to expect an unreserved communication of the opinions of the Executive Department. The circumstances which, in my estimation, rendered such a course improper at the commencement of the last session, do not now exist, and I avail myself of the first fair opportunity, which has been afforded to me, to present my views of this perplexing, but interesting question.

The Constitution itself is silent on the subject of amendment, and this circumstance has given rise to great diversity of opinion as to the mode in which it may be effected. It has been contended, on the one hand, that if the Legislature is not alone clothed with this highest attribute of sovereignty, it has the exclusive right to direct the time when, the agents by whom, and the manner in which it shall be exercised; and that the acts of a Convention assembled without legislative sanction, would be unauthorized and void. On the other hand, it is insisted that no change of the fundamental law can be legitimate, unless it proceed from the people in their primary assemblies; and that all action upon the subject by the Legislature is an usurpation of power. I apprehend that neither position is true to the extent which is sometimes contended. That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only, is a leading principle in our Bill of Rights, and it would seem to be a necessary deduction from it, that they have, in the absence of all stipulation upon the subject, the right to determine in what manner it shall be exercised. Without entering into any formal reasoning upon the subject, however, or even looking abroad for authority, it is believed that the argument may be safely rested upon the precedents which have come down to us, clothed with the sanction of the framers of the Constitution, and of the two successive Conventions to which it has been submitted for amendment. It will not be contended that the Constitution cannot be amended, or entirely abrogated, and a new system adopted, by the same power, exercised in the same manner, which

gave existence to the former. The incipient measures towards the adoption of the present Constitution, proceeded neither from the Legislature nor from the people in their primary assemblies; nor was it framed by delegates chosen for that purpose only.

On the 9th of August, 1778 the Council of Safety, which consisted of two members from each of the six judicial districts in the State, appointed by the Provincial Congress which assembled at Halifax in April preceeding, adopted the following resolution:

"The Representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, at Philadelphia, the 4th day of July, 1776, having determined that the thirteen United Colonies are free and independent States, and in consequence thereof having published a Declaration of Independence:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the good people of this new independent State to pay the greatest attention to the election, to be held on the 15th of October next, of delegates to represent them in Congress, and to have particularly in view the important consideration, that it will be the business of the delegates then chosen, not only to make laws for the good government of, but also to form a Constitution for this state; that this last, as it is the corner stone of all law, so it ought to be fixed and permanent; and that according as it is ill or well ordered, it must tend in the first degree to promote the happiness or misery of the State."

The delegates elected to the Provincial Congress, in pursuance of this recommendation, convened in Halifax in the month of December following, and in addition to the discharge of the ordinary legislative, judicial and executive duties, adopted the present system of fundamental law. The Constitution thus formed has twice undergone an amendment. In 1788, the Convention which assembled to consider the Federal Constitution, in compliance with "a recommendation of the General Assembly, to that Convention," to consider the propriety of extending to the town of Fayetteville the right of representation in the General Assembly, passed an ordinance for that purpose. The Convention which, in the month of November of the following year, adopted the Federal Constitution, acting under a similar recommendation from the General Assembly, passed the ordinance to establish the place for the future seat of government. Neither the Constitution itself, nor either of these amendments, was at any time submitted to the people for ratification; and it is remarkable that the resolution of 1787 did not recommend to the people to elect members to a Convention with power to consider the propriety of allowing a town member to Fayetteville, but confided the discretion immediately to the Convention called to consider the Federal Constitution. Without pursuing this discussion further, the conclusion may be fairly drawn, that a legislative recommendation to the people to select a Convention, clothed with authority to exercise the highest duties of legislation, is in strict accordance with first principles, and in precise conformity to all the precedents afforded by our history. It is not considered necessary to inquire into the validity of other modes which have been suggested as proper to effect this object; because the one proposed is entirely adequate to the end in view, is the only one that comes within the legitimate range of legislative authority, and has twice received the unanimous sanction of the founders of the government. Nor is any discussion of the principle so frequently controverted that a Convention may be invested with limited powers, believed to be called for. If the precedents before us are authorities, the affirmative is conclusively established; for neither the Convention of 1788, nor that of '89, had any other power in connexion with the State Constitution, than to allow Fayetteville a town member, and to establish the seat of government. The objection, indeed, seems to be altogether of recent origin, and not to have been even suggested in the frequent discussions which the subject underwent at that period.

Satisfied myself that you have authority to direct that a convention shall be convened to consider the Constitution; to prescribe the specific powers with which it shall be invested, and that any act it may perform, which shall transcend these limitations of power, will be void, I beg leave to state briefly some of the reasons which induce me to recommend that a convention with limited powers shall be called.

A particular examination of the various changes which have been proposed to our fundamental law, would not comport with the character of this communication. The great object to be attained is a radical change in the basis of representation. It is obvious that the statesmen of 1787 contemplated no other innovation upon the Constitution than to substitute either population or taxation, or both combined, as a basis, instead of the arbitrary principle of county representation, without regard either to numbers, or wealth, or even territorial extent. It

is believed that no material innovation is generally desired at the present day, on any other department of the government, than the legislative, unless the proposed change in the mode of supplying vacancies in the executive department shall be so considered.

This system of representation had its origin no doubt in the universal disposition which existed among the colonists, at the organization of their political society, to assimilate our institutions as nearly as practicable to those of the mother country. And although it has been entirely abolished or greatly modified by all the old states, with the exception of Maryland and North Carolina, and has not been adopted by any one of the new states, it is believed to have prevailed universally in the colonial forms of government. It is not surprising that a principle of such high antiquity in the parent state, and which had received the general sanction of the colonies, should have found favor with the Congress which framed our Constitution. But that it should have been acquiesced in for nearly half a century after it had been rejected by most of the other States, and had failed to command the concurrence of the united wisdom of all of them in the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, exhibits striking evidence of the patience and patriotic forbearance of that portion of our citizens who regarded themselves as aggrieved by its inequality.

From an early period in our history, however, this basis of representation has been the source of constant disquietude. An act of Assembly, passed in 1746, when there were but fourteen counties in the province, recites that the inhabitants of several of the northern counties claim the privilege of being represented in the Assembly by five members, "while those of the more southern and western counties, who are more numerous and contribute much more to the general tax of the province, are represented only by two members; from which inequality great mischiefs and disorders have arisen, and the best schemes for the good and welfare of the province have been utterly defeated." The proposition to change the system in 1787 and the following year, was introduced and sustained by some of the most distinguished statesmen of that era, who were also conspicuous members of the Congress which framed the Constitution itself. It was adopted in both instances by one branch of the Legislature, and would most probably have succeeded in the other, but for the nearly unanimous opposition of the members from the counties which now constitute the state of Tennessee. It was then, as at present, the source of contention between the populous and sparsely settled counties, and hence the change was universally desired by the maritime portion of the State. The cession of our western territory to the General Government, obviated, to some extent, the inequality previously complained of, and restored temporary harmony to our public councils. It is unnecessary to illustrate the practical operation of this system by particular examples. It is certain that it subjects the majority to the rule of the minority, and confers on those who pay comparatively but a small proportion of the public expense, the power to control the entire resources of the country. If the wisdom, patriotism, and spirit of compromise requisite to the permanent and satisfactory adjustment of this controversy shall be found united in the present General Assembly, you will achieve a triumph of inestimable importance, and entitle yourselves to the lasting gratitude of posterity.

It is perfectly certain, that until this source of contention shall be withdrawn, the baneful spirit which distracted our colonial assemblies, will continue to thwart all efforts towards wise and liberal legislation, and defeat "the best schemes for the good and welfare of the state."

As next in importance to this fundamental question, the relations which exist between this state and the General Government, will claim your consideration. This subject, it will be recollected, was referred to in the last annual message, and the disposition intimated to discuss it at a future period. The opinion then expressed, that the growth of this state in power and wealth, retarded as it has been by certain natural disadvantages, has also been greatly impeded by the effects resulting from various acts of federal legislation, remains unchanged. A simple statement of facts will render it apparent that we sustained great losses in the partial adjustment of the debts incurred by the confederacy and the states in the revolutionary war;—that the fiscal system rendered necessary by the assumption of the debts of the states, on the part of the federal government, was deeply prejudicial to our interests;—and that now, when the national debt is extinguished, we have a clear right to such indemnity as may be afforded, by an equitable distribution by Congress of the fund created, but no longer needed for that purpose.

It is not proposed to examine the details connected with our claims for expenditures during the war of the Revolution. A mere reference to the rule by which the adjustment was made, is all that is necessary to a correct view of the subject. By the articles of confederation, it was stipulated that all expenses incident to the common defence and general welfare should be paid out of a common treasury, to be supplied "by the several

states in proportion to the value of all lands within each state granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon should be estimated," in the manner that might thereafter be directed. The act of Congress of 1790 changed this rule, and provided that the expense incurred by the confederation in the common defence and general welfare, should be paid by the states, in proportion to the federal population, which should be ascertained to belong to each by an enumeration, which was then directed to be taken. In the House of Representatives of the Congress which adopted this apportionment, this state and South Carolina, under the rule of representation established by the Constitution, had five members each, or one thirteenth of the whole number of which that body was composed. By this substituted rule of apportionment, however, North Carolina became chargeable with one tenth, and South Carolina with one seventeenth of the public debt. North Carolina was made a debtor state to the amount of about half a million of dollars, while South Carolina received from the treasury of the United States more than twice that sum. It is apparent that if the original principle reorganized by the articles of confederation had been adhered to, that the result would have been widely different, and that the one which was observed operated most unequally in regard to our interests. Some attention to the details of the settlement, has produced upon me the impression that we were scarcely more unfortunate in the selection of the rule, than its application to the various questions touching our expenditures determined by the commissioners.

It is proper to remark that comparison has been instituted between this state and South Carolina, not because the disproportion was greater than in one or two other instances that might have been referred to, but principally for the reason that her proximity to us, and similarity of situation, rendered this the most apt illustration.

The same act of Congress which prescribed the proportion in which the debt created during the revolution should be paid by the several States, laid the foundation of the revenue system which has prevailed until the present period. It provided likewise for the assumption by the General government of debts, which had been contracted by the individual states, to the amount of twenty millions and a half of dollars; and for the gradual redemption of the whole debt, foreign and domestic, the proceeds of the public lands, which had been ceded by the several states, and an impost of seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem*, were constituted a sinking fund. It is evident that at the period of this enactment, the public domain was looked to as the principal source from which this fund was to be derived, and that it was not intended to have recourse to any species of taxation longer than might be necessary to render the proceeds of the former available.

No prejudice is entertained against a revenue arising from imposts on foreign merchandise. On the contrary, it is regarded as the most convenient mode of taxation yet devised. If experience has shown that it may readily be applied to favor the industry of one section of the Union at the expense of another, and that it affords an opportunity to the federal legislature to require from our citizens larger contributions than are necessary to an economical administration of the government, it is an argument against the abuse, and not the legitimate exercise of a necessary power. A tariff of duties on imported goods was at an early period recognized by various acts of the legislature of this state as a favorite mode of taxation. It is well known that one of the strongest arguments pressed upon the General Assembly of 1785, by our delegation in Congress, to induce the cession of our western territory to the confederation, was, that it was necessary to the introduction of this system; and that on no other condition would some of the eastern states, and particularly Rhode Island, submit to a *five per cent. impost*. There is no fact connected with our history under the confederation, more clearly established than the early and continued anxiety of the State of North Carolina to provide an adequate revenue for the government by a tax upon imports.

The impression which then prevailed, however, of the relative proportions of revenue which would be required by the General and State governments, as shown by the early legislation of each, is fraught with important instruction. In 1783, an impost of *five per cent. ad valorem*, to provide means for the redemption of a debt of more than fifty millions, limited in the term of its continuance to twenty five years, was proposed by North Carolina, and failed to obtain the concurrence of the confederacy. At the same session, an impost of two per cent. and every species of direct tax which now prevails, was levied for the state government. The act of Congress of 1790, before referred to, sets apart for the payment of the civil and contingent list of the United States the sum of six hundred thousand dollars. It is very clear that upon the part of this state no doubt was entertained that a comparatively small share of the taxes paid by her citizens, would be required by the Federal Government. Instead, however, of this expectation being realized, we now find that the revenue ac-

cruing to the treasury of the United States from this state is, upon the lowest principle of computation, greater by twenty fold than the amount required to sustain the state government; and that the expenses of the civil and contingent list, during the last year, exceeded the entire amount of state debts, the assumption of which in 1790 created universal alarm.

The predictions of able and patriotic statesmen in our convention which rejected the Federal Constitution, that a system of heavy taxation and lavish expenditure would grow up under it, although derided at the time as chimerical by others, neither less wise nor patriotic than themselves, have been realized to an extent which the most fearful and farsighted did not apprehend. Whether these evils are not rather to be regarded as obviously resulting from the abuse of delegated power, than as effects which might reasonably have been anticipated from the instrument itself, it is not now proper to inquire. But he who does not perceive the constant tendency of the Federal government to extend its powers, augment its resources, and multiply its expenditures, must be very inattentive to our past and present history.

Injurious as was the arrangement of the revolutionary claims to the interests of this state, and oppressive as the fiscal system of the General Government has been to all the southern states, we derive consolation from the reflection that we have outgrown, in some degree, the effects of the first, and enjoy the prospect of relief from the last. We have arrived, too, at a period in our affairs, which authorizes the expectation that though an indemnity cannot be afforded, some reparation may be obtained for the injuries we have suffered. The perplexing questions connected with the tariff system have been adjusted for the present, and, it is hoped, will be finally settled on the expiration of the act of 1832. The national debt is extinguished, and the national domain is relieved from the pledge under which it was held for the benefit of the general government. The important question for the first time arises for consideration, what disposition shall be made of it? Louisiana and Florida were acquired by purchase, and, of course, under the constitution of the United States, are the common property of the Union. All other portions of the public domain were ceded to the confederacy, or have, as in the instances of this state and Georgia, been conveyed to the United States since the adoption of the constitution, "as a means as well of hastening the extinguishment of the debts as of establishing the harmony of the United States." All the deeds of cession contain a condition substantially the same with that to be found in the deed executed upon the part of this state, viz: that the lands ceded "shall be considered as a common fund, for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

The "debt" to be extinguished was the debt created in the common defence anterior to the date of the instrument, and the fund, after the extinguishment of this debt, was to be applied to "the use and benefit of the United States, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure." This would seem to be the obvious and fair construction of the deed; and it results, as a necessary consequence, that North Carolina, having been burdened, at the period when her citizens were least able to sustain it, with one tenth of the whole amount of the public debt, is entitled to receive a like proportion of the fund which remains undisposed of.

Whatever conclusion you may come to on this subject, it seems to me that the proposition either to give these lands to the states within which they are situated, or to reduce the price at which they have hitherto been disposed of, is wholly inadmissible. Next to the operation of the revenue system, no other measure of the general government has so seriously affected the interests of the old states as the low prices at which emigrants have been enabled to obtain the most fertile lands in the valley of the Mississippi. No one can have failed to perceive the diminution in the value of real property in this state already occasioned by it, or doubt a moment the ruinous consequences which must result from a further reduction of the price of public lands. These lands were obtained by the blood and treasure of the old states, and while we should be disposed to continue the same liberal policy to the younger members of the confederacy, which has characterized all the proceedings of the general government, it ought not to be expected of us to go further. At all events, the southern states, having during nearly half a century exhausted their resources in the payment of bounties to the ingenuity of the eastern, must not be expected that adequate rewards may be provided for the enterprise of the western states.

The existing tariff of duties, which, happily for the country, has been satisfactorily arranged for the present at least, must produce a revenue entirely adequate to an economical administration of the government, and additional resources will but tend to prodigality and cor-

ruption. There seems to be no good reason, therefore, why, the object having been accomplished for which the sinking fund was created, the national domain should not be divided in the stipulated proportion among all the members of the confederacy. To the state governments it will afford the most important aid in the prosecution of schemes of internal improvements, and the diffusion of the means of education. All experience proves that, if the power could be rightfully exercised, the general government is not competent to the accomplishment of these great purposes; and the heavy amount paid by this state indirectly into the treasury of the United States, under the operation of the present revenue system, if this fund be denied us, places the accumulation of the requisite means beyond our reach, within any reasonable period of time.

My opinions with respect to the necessity of a speedy and efficient prosecution by the state of a general system of internal improvements, were communicated at length in the report submitted to the General Assembly at the last session, by the board for internal improvements. It is not proposed to discuss, at present, any one of the various topics which were then fully considered. The experience of another year affords conclusive proof that individual associations never will, and never can accomplish any plan commensurate with our necessities and resources. If the money alone, which has been expended by our legislative councils in the creation of corporations, that have existed only on paper, and are a most inconvenient encumbrance on the statute book, had been applied to the construction of some one work, at a proper point, we should have had before us an experiment, which would, at least, have afforded useful instruction. The continually increasing current of emigration, which is depriving us of many of our most intelligent and enterprising citizens, and a large portion of our wealth, particularly in the section of the state hitherto regarded as the most populous and opulent, imparts to this subject a painful interest. If the evil admitted of no remedy, allusion to it would be both weak and idle. It is not, however, so considered.

In the extent of her territory, the variety of her productions, the fertility of her soil, and salubrity of her climate, North Carolina will compare advantageously with the most prosperous members of the confederacy. The obstructions to the navigation of our rivers, by the falls created by the ledge of granite which traverses the state from north east to south west, and the impossibility of entering either of the ports connected with these rivers, with ships of the largest class, are certainly great natural disadvantages. It is believed, however, that these difficulties may be obviated to an extent which will ensure us all the commercial facilities essential to a highly prosperous condition. We have a wider extent of sea coast than any state in the Union, and the best inlet and harbor south of the Chesapeake. We have the power to connect this harbor with nearly all the navigable waters of the state, and thus bring the blessings of commerce not only to the doors of our own citizens, but afford a national highway to our sister states, of great importance in time of peace, and of inestimable value in war. Under such circumstances, to permit public prosperity either to decline or remain stationary, is as foreign from our duty as it is injurious to our interests and repugnant to our feelings. The period cannot be distant when other objects than the disbursement of sums smaller than the aggregate of legislative expenses shall be considered as falling within the legitimate range of your duties. The immediate representatives of the people, the highest and most responsible functionaries recognized by the theory of our government, are selected and convened for the attainment of objects essential to the public weal, which cannot be effected by individual effort. I am satisfied myself that the course of legislation hitherto pursued, is to be ascribed to local divisions more than to any other cause, and the hope is fondly cherished that you will not separate without the adoption of such measures as shall make us a united people, as well in feeling as in interest.

The revenue system of this state is radically defective, and requires both revision and amendment. For some years past, the disbursements from the public treasury have exceeded the ordinary receipts, and we have been gradually consuming the principal of a productive fund which had been accumulated by the economy of preceding years. The investments which have been made in the stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, leaves it no longer in our power to pursue this exhausting process, and we are compelled to provide other means to defray the expenses of the government. This, it is believed, may be effected without any increase of the present rate of taxation, if provision is made to secure a fair valuation of real estate, and to ascertain the number of individuals legally liable to poll tax. The government of the country should never hold out temptations to its citizens to do wrong. Such, however, is the manifest tendency of the most important principles of our fiscal system. In practice, whatever may have been the theoretical speculations of the law-giver, every owner of real estate assesses the value of his own freehold, and it follows as a necessary consequence,

that the individual, who is less scrupulous in all circumstances, contributes less in proportion to the maintenance of the government; while he who is less scrupulous receives a direct reward for his iniquity.

The same objection applies with still greater force to the regulations under which the poll tax is levied. All slaves over twelve and under fifty years of age, are subject to capitation tax. If every slave owner in the state were entirely disposed to do so, it is no very easy task to ascertain accurately the proportion of his slaves who are between twelve and fifty years of age. Records are rarely kept of the ages of those born upon our estates, and we have still greater difficulty in ascertaining the ages of such as have been acquired by purchase or inheritance. He, however, who is not scrupulously honest, may satisfy his conscience by very superficial inquiries, when they agree with his interest; and the individual who is entirely beyond the influence of moral coercion may commit fraud with impunity. Attempts to detect crimes of this character are rarely made; and if they were more frequent, success, in the nature of things, is nearly impossible. A single example will suffice to establish the correctness of these remarks, and show the extent to which the revenue is defrauded. The aggregate number of slaves in this state, in 1830, was 246,462. At least one half of these, by every authorized principle of computation, were between the ages of 12 and 50 years, and at the rate of 20 cents each, should have contributed to the public treasury 24,646 dollars. The entire amount of poll tax derived in that year from this source, and from the same rate of taxation imposed on every free male between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, in a population of little less than half a million, was \$28,211 35, exclusive of the six per cent. commissions retained by the sheriffs for collection. It is confidently believed that if a fair mode for the valuations of lands were provided, and a proper system of accountability devised with respect to the poll tax, that the amount of revenue derived from these sources would be increased one fourth, and that this reform alone would enable the public treasurer to meet the ordinary expenditure from his department. With respect to the tax on slaves, a simple, easy and efficient remedy would probably arise from abolishing the discrimination of ages, and imposing a tax on each. In practice, it will be found no more burdensome, and the process more simple, to give in the whole number of slaves at ten cents, than to ascertain the number of those between twelve and fifty, who are subject to twenty cents; and those who now misrepresent the ages of their slaves, without fear of detection, will find it much more difficult to conceal their number.

I have heretofore ventured to express the opinion, that too large a proportion of the public burthen is imposed upon those who are subject to a poll tax only, and that the range of taxation should be extended. Subsequent reflection has satisfied me entirely of the correctness of this position. The poll tax on the day laborer and the capitalist is precisely the same; and it sometimes happens that the latter, like the former, is subject to no other species of contribution. In the one case, it is an onerous imposition; in the other, a tax a thousand fold greater might occasion no sensible inconvenience. It seems at least to be worthy of consideration, whether pleasure carriages, and other articles of luxury, and especially collateral inheritances, should not be brought within the operation of our revenue laws.

The report of the Public Treasurer will exhibit a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the treasury department, which will present all the information that can be desired upon the subject. His views with respect to our financial system will command attention, and afford satisfactory evidence of the diligence and ability with which his duties have been discharged.

The Bank of the State of North Carolina, incorporated by an act of the last legislature, has gone into operation at an earlier period, and under more favorable auspices, than was anticipated by its most sanguine friends. The entire amount of stock authorized to be subscribed by individuals (900,000 dollars) has been taken, and the payments made with more than ordinary punctuality. Of the stock reserved for the state (600,000 dollars,) but one fourth has been subscribed and paid for by the public treasurer. The remaining three fourths must be secured within the period of two years from the first of January next, or the privilege reserved to the state will be forfeited. Your attention is thus early directed to the subject, that proper measures may be adopted by a judicious revision of our revenue laws, by the sale of other public stocks, or by resorting to a loan, to attain one of the leading objects contemplated by the charter of this institution.

Some legislation is necessary with respect to the publication and distribution of the Acts of the Assembly. The transmission of a single copy to the executive of each state, is at present authorized, while we receive from nearly all the states a copy for the executive department, and one for each branch of the legislature. It is the duty of the secretary of state to deliver to the public printer, at an early period after the adjourn-

ment of the General Assembly, copies of all acts which have been passed. But it is not made the duty of any one to arrange the order of publication, to prepare indexes and marginal notes, and to revise the proof sheets. This evil has been increased by the anxiety which prevails at the close of the session to expedite business, by the employment of inexperienced engraving clerks. The mistakes which last winter escaped the vigilance of the examining committees, have not only deformed the statute book, but have materially affected the construction of some of the most important enactments of the session.

The death of James Grant, esquire, late comptroller of public accounts, has deprived the state of the services of a faithful and vigilant officer. This event occurred at too late a period to admit of my assembling the executive council with a view to a temporary appointment, and the office is, therefore, vacant. The duties of the comptroller have devolved upon the treasury department at the busiest season of the year, and it is desirable that this vacancy should be supplied at as early a day as practicable.

Perhaps a fairer occasion may never be presented for suggesting that the practice which has prevailed of late years, of selecting counsellors from remote sections of the state, is a virtual infraction of the constitution. For a long period subsequent to the establishment of our government, the members of the council were chosen from the immediate vicinity of the governor. He was thus enabled, almost without expense to the public, and without any delay, to consult his constitutional advisers on all subjects of importance. Even applications for pardon in capital cases, were invariably submitted to this body, which was, in fact, as well as in name, a branch of the executive department. The inconvenience of this innovation may, at no distant day, operate most injuriously. If the late comptroller had died a few weeks earlier, it would have been impossible to have supplied his place in time for the settlements which the sheriffs are required to complete by the first of October in each year. So nearly has this portion of executive power been annihilated by modern practice, that those who are presumed to exercise it have not been convened at any period during my administration.

I have received within the last few days the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, called to consider "the outrage recently committed on American citizens at Nassau, New Providence, by certain officers of that island. The resolutions adopted on the occasion are laid before you at the request of the meeting. They will doubtless receive the consideration due to the importance of the subject, and the respectable source from which they emanate. Besides the adoption of such measures as you may deem advisable with respect to this affair, I regret to state that some legislation seems to be necessary to protect the rights of our citizens to their slaves from domestic aggression. The combinations which exist in some of the eastern cities, to prevent, by the expense incident to protracted litigation, the recapture of fugitive slaves, have rendered of the interest of the owner, in many instances, to abandon his title to such property. An individual of this city, in a contest of this character, where the proof adduced was more clearly made out than would, perhaps, be possible in one out of a hundred cases, found it necessary to expend, in the progress of a suit finally decided by the Supreme Court of New York, a much larger sum than the value of the slaves. The evil might find its appropriate remedy in the levy of a tax on slave owners to defray the expenses of similar litigation in future. The knowledge that such a fund existed, would doubtless obviate the necessity of frequent expenditures.

It affords me pleasure to state, that the Attorney General, who has been charged with the duty of pressing our claims for expenditures during the late war with Great Britain upon the consideration of the War Department, entertains confident hopes of a speedy and equitable settlement. His correspondence upon this subject will be transmitted to you in the progress of the session.

The act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, directing the Governor to appoint three commissioners, whose duty it should be to revise and digest the public statute laws of the state, has been complied with. The trust was, at an early period after the adjournment of the legislature, confided to William H. Battle, Gavin Hogg and James Iredell, esquires, who entered upon the immediate discharge of their duties. The severe indisposition of one of those gentlemen has greatly impeded the progress of the work, though it is believed it may be completed within the period limited by law. A report upon this subject is understood to be in preparation, and will probably be transmitted to you in a few days.

My letter book, together with the various resignations which have been transmitted to this department since the adjournment of the last legislature, will be laid before you by my private secretary.

The various important topics with respect to which I have considered it my duty to express my opinion, have extended this message to an inconvenient length. I have found it necessary, ne-

vertheless, to reserve some matters of less general interest, which will be submitted for your consideration in the progress of the session. In conclusion, I have only to assure you of my hearty co-operation in every measure which may be calculated to preserve the liberty and promote the prosperity and happiness of our constituents.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

Executive Department, N. C.
November 17, 1834.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, November 28.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The annual Report of the Public Treasurer has been presented to the legislature, and ordered to be printed. From this document it appears that the balance in the treasury on the 1st of November, 1833, was, as reported to the last General Assembly, 57,877 24

The receipts for the last year are as follows:
For public taxes, 68,190 36
From State Bank of North Carolina, dividend of capital stock, 83,040 00
dividend of profit, 5,536 00

88,576 00

From Bank of Newbern, dividend of capital stock, 36,360 00

Tax for the year ending July 1, 1834, 2,296 35

38,656 35

From Bank of Cape Fear, Tax for the year ending July 1, 1834, 2,045 56

Dividend of profit, 30 00

2,075 56

From other sources, 4,629 01

202,137 28

Balance of last year, 57,877 24

Making an aggregate of 260,004 52

The expenditures for the year, amounting to 191,571 11

Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of November, 1834, of 68,433 41

The disbursements for the year consist of the following items, viz:

General Assembly, \$42,424 98

Rebuilding Capitol, 68,500 00

Judiciary, 23,907 75

Treasury Notes burnt by committee of finance, session of 1833, 10,565 41

Executive Department, 2,525 00

Treasury Department, 2,000 00

Department of State, 1,193 00

Comptroller's Department, 1,000 00

Stock in the Bank of the State of N. Carolina, 30,000 00

Library Fund, 149 25

Contingencies, 5,793 85

Sisters of James N. Forsyth, 598 50

sheriffs for settling tax, 994 37

Public Printer, 900 00

Pensioners, 773 50

Adjutant General's Office, 900 00

Bogue Banks, 55 50

\$191,571 11

The Literary Fund amounts to 139,403 dollars 99 cents; 120,000 dollars of which is vested in shares of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The Internal Improvement Fund, after deducting the expenses of last year, amounts to 6,539 dollars 42 cents.

The State owns in the new Bank 300 shares, amounting to 30,000 dollars, besides the stock held on account of the Literary Fund.

The treasurer enters somewhat minutely into an examination of the defects of our revenue system, and shows with much clearness that from the present incorrect mode of listing and assessing property and entering black polls, the state sustains a loss of not less than 16,000 dollars. He shows also that the loss in the revenue collected in the several counties for county purposes, from the same causes, amounts to about 60,000 dollars—making a total loss to the public revenue of not less than 75,000 dollars. Our readers will see on a perusal of his message, that the Governor also refers to the same subject, and urges upon the legislature the importance of a revision of the revenue laws, as well in regard to this as some other important particulars.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On Thursday of last week, the Hon. Bedford Brown was re-elected to the Senate of the United States, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. The votes were as follows:

Bedford Brown, 113

Judge Settle, 60

Blanks, 21

On Saturday, Philo White, editor of the Standard, was elected public printer for the ensuing year, by the following vote:

1st ballot 2d ballot

Philo White, 86 99

Gales & Son, 54 57

Lawrence & Lemay, 41 34

Blanks, 7

On Monday, David L. Swain was re-elected Governor of the State for the ensuing year, on the third balloting. He was opposed by William D. Moseley, esq. speaker of the Senate. The votes were as follows:

1st 2d 3d

Swain, 93 93 97

Moseley, 85 85 89

Scattering, 10 6 4

Nathan A. Stedman, esq. of Chatham, was elected Comptroller of Public Accounts for the ensuing year, on the tenth balloting, in place of James Grant, deceased.

The following Standing Committees have been appointed by the Speaker of the Senate.

On Finance—Messrs. Beard, Branch, Dowd, Edwards, Fairly, Lockhart, Welborn and Wyche.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Hogan, Holmes, Little, McQueen, Sawyer, Shipps, Spaight and Wilson.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs.

Burns, Carson, Gavin, Hawkins, Holmes, Phelps, Stephens and Mebane.

On Education and the Literary Fund.

—Messrs. Arrington, McQueen, McMillan, McCormick, Mann, Martin, Moore and Spencer.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Caldwell, Dobson, Harrison, Howell, Lindsay, Montgomery of Hertford, Montgomery of Orange, and Whitaker.

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Barco, Durham, Edmonston, Hussey, Kendall, McLeary, McWilliams, and Moye, of Pitt.

On Claims—Messrs. Cooper, of Martin, Cowper, of Gates, Klutts, Ennett, Martin, Parker, Staley and Wilder.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Moye, of Greene, and Sherard.

On Library—Messrs. Carson, Edwards and Sawyer.

In the House of Commons, the following Standing Committees were appointed by the Speaker.

On Claims—Messrs. Blatchford, Daniel, Bynum, Foscoe, M'Cracken, MacLin, McNeill, Stockard, Irion, Cotton, Jacob Williams, Weaver, Jonathan Horton.

On Education—Messrs. Matthews, Pugh, Potts, Manly, Monk, Boddie, Wadsworth, Graham, L. H. Gwynn, Fouchee, Hoke, Perkins, Waugh.

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Willey, Crump, Swanner, Hartley, Mitchell, Potter, Dockery, W. Jones, Ziglar, Brummel, Hutcheson, J. W. Guinn, Lowdermilk.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Riddick, A. B. Smith, Swindell, Whitfield, Hill, Battle, Locke, Allison, Adams, B. Hawkins, Canlier, Bedford, Wm. Horton.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. McPherson, Ousby, McCleese, Manney, Dudley, S. Harris, Seawell, Haywood, Brown, Clement, Barringer, Deaton and King.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Tillet, Outlaw, Clarke, Bell, Kenan, Judkins, Kittrell, Williamson, Lindsay, Craig, Hoke, J. L. Smith, and Hender son.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Barringer, Bragg, Graham, Poindexter, Haywood, Battle, R. H. Alexander, Outlaw, and Manly.

As yet little has been done in either house except balloting for officers, and the adoption of a few preparatory resolutions. The election of Senator came on unexpectedly early, and the opponents of Mr. Brown appear to have been taken by surprise. The motion was made by Mr. Bragg in the Commons to proceed immediately to ballot for a Senator in Congress. Mr. Outlaw moved that the motion be laid on the table. A spicy debate ensued, in which the measures of the administration were assailed with considerable vehemence; when the motion to lay on the table was negatived—76 to 50. A motion to adjourn was also decided in the negative—79 to 48. The original motion was then agreed to—73 to 54. In the Senate the proposition underwent the same process. The motion to lay on the table was rejected by a vote of 33 to 23, the motion to adjourn, by 37 to 25; and the original motion adopted by 33 to 28. The ballots were then taken, and resulted as stated above.

THE ELECTIONS.

In New York, Governor Marcy, the Jackson candidate, has been re-elected by a majority of 13,617 over his opponent. The congressional election has resulted in the choice of 31 representatives in favor of the administration, and 9 opposition.

In Delaware, J. J. Milligan, the present representative in Congress, has been re-elected. A majority of both branches of the Legislature are Whigs.

In Massachusetts, Davis has been elected governor by a large majority over all the other candidates. The following is the result of the Congressional election:

1st district, Abbott Lawrence.

2d " Stephen C. Phillips.

3d " Caleb Cushing.

4th " no choice.

5th " Levi Lincoln.

6th " George Grennell.

7th " George N. Briggs.

8th " William B. Calhoun.

9th " William Jackson.

10th " William Baylies.

11th " John Reed.

12th " John Quincy Adams.

In Ohio, he votes for governor stood thus: for Lucas, administration, 70,427; Findley, opposition, 67,098—majority for Lucas, 3,329.

The N. C. standard denies, as if "by authority," the statement made in the Register, and copied by us last week, that the Speaker of the House of Commons is a decided Whig. The Standard states also, what we believe to be the fact, that a neither house was the election of speaker made a political question; nor do we suppose that the Register intended to intimate that the choice of Mr. Alexander was made because he was a Whig.

Poulson's Daily Advertiser of the 17th instant states, that on Sunday the Streets of Philadelphia were "covered with snow three or four inches in depth which fell during part of Saturday night and Sunday morning; which, together with sharp frosty atmosphere, wind N. W., should indicate a rather a day in mid-winter, than Autumn."

At this place after several weeks of unusually pleasant weather, it commenced raining about noon on Saturday, and continued until Monday night during which time torrents of rain fell, the atmosphere became cold, and on Sunday the sea glittered in their brightest winter array exhibiting a larger sheet than it is usual to observe in this region at any season of the year. The abundance of the rain raised the creeks to unusual heights; from which

cause the western mail failed to arrive, and the packages in the eastern mail were much damaged by the wet. On Tuesday the weather again became pleasant, and the atmosphere as mild as is usual at this season.

GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.—On Sunday next the 30th inst. the Sun will be totally eclipsed at Savannah and Charleston; and very nearly so here. Its duration will be 2 hours 49 minutes, beginning at 31 m. past 12 o'clock, ending at 18 m. past 3; greatest obscuration at 58 m. past 1 o'clock.

Twenty-fifth State.—It appears, by the returns, thus far of the census recently taken of the Territory of Michigan, that the population is considerably more than sufficient according to the present ratio of representation, to send one member to Congress, and the territory may now claim an immediate admission as one of the states of the Union—which will probably take place at the next session of Congress.

Important Decision.—We learn that the suit instituted in Augusta county, Alabama, against the owners of the steamboat Mobile, for cotton burned upon her in March, 1831, have just been decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The defendants proved the boat to be safe, new and well found, and that every care and diligence had been used, and offered to prove that the accident was beyond their control and was considered an excusable peril within the meaning of the exceptions contained in the bill of lading. But the Court rejected all such testimony, unless it went to show, that the loss was occasioned by the "act of God or the King's enemies," and instructed the jury most positively, unless there was evidence to show that the fire was the "act of God," they must find a verdict for the plaintiffs, which they accordingly did. The amount of the judgments rendered is between five and six thousand dollars.

Conviction of a Mail Robber.—Joseph Richmond, a young man of respectable character and connections, deputy Postmaster of Middletown, Maryland, has been convicted of robbing the mail, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He had carried on his system of plunder for about nine months, during which he had stolen about \$2000, of which only about \$190 has been recovered. The Baltimore Patriot says, "Richmond is twenty-one years of age, of good appearance, had before acquired a fair character and standing, and was, at the time of his arrest, engaged to be married to an estimable woman. But cupidity and seeming opportunity, tempted him to hazard all—and all has been lost."

No person connected with a Post Office can, for any length of time, hope to perpetrate frauds and peculations upon the Office, without being detected by the Department. In every case which has occurred in Maryland, there has been a discovery, and that discovery has been speedily followed by conviction and punishment."

MATTHIAS, THE PROPHET.

It was on Monday announced in the Court of Sessions that the case of Matthews would be yesterday disposed of, and long before the hour arrived for holding the Court, it was filled to overflowing. A little before eleven o'clock, Matthews was brought in, and accommodated with a chair on the right of the bench. He was habited in a large purple colored cloak, of the very finest fabric. Shortly after he sat down, he took off his cloak and exhibited himself in the costume which he considers in keeping with his assumed character. He was dressed in a light claret colored frock coat, made from cloth of an equally fine texture as his cloak.

On each side of his breast were six small silver stars and one large one; making in all seven, at each side. His vest was of yellow cassimere. He wore no cravat or stock, nor indeed would his enormous beard permit of it.

On his wrists he wore a pair of white lace ruffles and had a red silk sash girded round his waist. His trowsers were of green cassimere, and his boots were of the neatest and most fashionable description.—Although the eyes of several hundred spectators were intently fixed on him, he appeared not to be in the least incommode or put out of countenance by them, but rather seemed to court their gaze; and every now and then turned himself on his seat, stretched out his legs, viewed his dress with great complacency, and appeared perfectly at ease throughout the entire scene. His deportment was more that of a dandy in a drawing-room than a prisoner about to be tried. He is apparently about forty-five years of age, rather above the ordinary height, lightly and well made, with sharp features, small bright eyes, and a countenance strongly indicative of low cunning. His beard, which was originally brown, is now a good deal silvered with grey hairs, and is so enormously large that it gives him a most hideous appearance. Altogether the man looks more like a Spanish or Italian brigand dressed in one of their fanciful costumes, than any thing else.

A little after eleven o'clock, the Recorder and Aldermen took their seats on the bench, and in a few minutes after, the Recorder announced that the Court, after the most serious deliberation, had determined to suspend the prisoner's trial for the offence of obtaining money under false

pretences, and deliver him up to the authorities in Westchester County, to be tried for the alleged murder of Mr. Pierson. The prisoner's counsel made a long and earnest appeal to the Court to have him tried here for the lesser offence, prior to his being sent to Westchester, but the Court overruled the application, and the prisoner was removed in custody of an officer.

N. F. Ev. Post.

FOREIGN.

The arrival of the ship Caledonia at New York, brings London dates to the 20th and Liverpool to the 21st of October, ten days later than previous advices.

The price of Cotton at Liverpool had advanced 4d. per pound, and in demand. On the 18th and 19th of October the sales amounted to 14,000 bales.

The venerable pile of buildings in which Parliament held its sessions, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th of October. Part of the buildings were erected during the reign of Edward the Confessor, about the year 1050, and part about a century after, during the reign of King Stephen. They were first used for legislative purposes during the reign of Edward VI. about the year 1550.

Many valuable books, records, relics, &c. have been destroyed, which can never be replaced. The loss of buildings, &c. considered as an ordinary business affair, is estimated at half a million sterling.

Great Fire at Wiener Neustadt, near Vienna.

It would be impossible to give a correct description of the dreadful fire, which has entirely destroyed the town of Wiener Neustadt, about 30 miles from Vienna. Of 500 dwelling houses only 5 remain standing, besides the military academy, the prison, 2 barracks, the sugar refinery, the principal church, and one convent, both of which however, have had the steeples and roofs burnt, and the bells melted. So terrific was the fire, that the people could not stay in the streets, or give any succor. The fire engines were deserted in the streets and burnt. All the houses were therefore entirely destroyed by the fire, with every thing they contained. There were besides 400 barns, into which the harvest of the surrounding district was just collected, totally destroyed. The Custom House, in which a large quantity of goods was deposited, this town being a place of entrepot, was entirely destroyed, with every thing it contained. Of 10,000 persons the greatest part are reduced to extreme want and poverty, all are without shelter, and are partly encamped in the fields, and part have sought temporary shelter in neighboring villages, many were killed, and a still greater number were wounded, or have lost their sight by the intensity of the fire. The general distress is beyond description.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber conceives himself indebted to the Heirs at Law of Thomas Roundtree deceased, for the rent of land, hereby gives notice that he is ready to pay the same to any person legally authorized to receive it.

WILLIAM BOWLS.

November 28 1834. 49—3w

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber at the present term of Orange County Court, on the estate of Dr. John Allen, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MARTHA A. ALLEN, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 15th day of next month, I shall proceed to sell, on a credit of nine months, at the late residence of Dr. John Allen, the residue of his personal property, consisting of

MEDICINES.

Medical and other Books, and many other articles.

Bond with approved security required.

MARTHA A. ALLEN, Adm'r.

November 25. 49—3w

Administrator's Sale.

ON the 15th day of December next, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of Zachariah Herndon, deceased, on a credit of twelve months, all his perishable property, among which are

a fine Stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats and Fodder, a Road Wagon, Gigs, &c.

Bond with approved security will be required.

HENDERSON OWEN, Adm'r.

November 25. 49—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests those who are indebted to him previous to his co-partnership with John Huntington, to call and pay. The accounts and notes are generally small, and if not paid by the first of January next, they will be put into the hands of Mr. Wm. Nelson for collection.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

November 25. 49—

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife Rhoda Bowers, left my bed and board about two years ago, without any provocation on my part, and has since, as I have every reason to believe, lived in adultery; This is therefore to caution the public and all manner of persons from trading with or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt whatsoever of her contracting from and after the time she separated herself from me.

JOHN B. BOWERS.

November 28. 49—3w



FROM THE PORTLAND COURIER.

When death shall still the throbbing pulse
And close the weary eye,
What most will calm the troubled soul
And soothe me when I die?
Will it be the gorgeous robes I've worn,
The pride of little souls?
Or thought of beauty's matchless power,
Whose spell the heart controls?
Or Fame that blew her airy trump
My name abroad to sound,
While lofty spirits throb'd to hear
Its echo breathed around?
Ah no! 'twill please me most to think,
I've blessed, and have forgiven;
Bidden cold hearts revive to love,
And fix their hopes on Heaven.

DORCAS BROWN.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

BY WILLIAM WIRT.

The Chief Justice of the United States is in his person, tall, meagre, emaciated, his muscles relaxed, and his joints so loosely connected as not only to disqualify him, apparently, for any vigorous exertions of body, but to destroy every thing like elegance and harmony in his air and movements. Indeed, in his whole appearance and demeanor—dress, attitude and gesture—sitting, standing or walking—he is as far removed from the idealized graces of Lord Chesterfield, as any other gentleman on earth. To continue the portrait: his head and face are small in proportion to his height; his complexion swarthy; the muscles of his face being relaxed, give him the appearance of a man eighty years of age, nor can he be much younger. His countenance has a faithful expression of great good humor and hilarity; while his black eyes—the unerring index—possesses an irradiating spirit, which proclaims the imperial powers of the mind that sits enthroned within.

This extraordinary man, without the aid of fancy, without the advantages of person, voice, attitude, gesture, or any of the ornaments of an orator, deserves to be considered as one of the most eloquent men in the world; if eloquence may be said to consist in the power of seizing the attention with irresistible force, and never permitting it to elude the grasp until the hearer has received the conviction which the speaker intends.

As to his person, it has already been described. His voice is dry and hard, his attitude, in his most effective orations, was often extremely awkward, as it was not unusual for him to stand with his gestures proceeding from his right arm, and consisted merely in a vehement perpendicular swing of it from about the elevation of his head to the bar, behind which he was accustomed to stand.

As to fancy, if she held a seat in his mind at all, which I very much doubt, his gigantic genius tramples with disdain on all her flower decked plants and blooming pateras. How, then, will you ask, with a look of incredulous curiosity—how is it possible that such a man can hold the attention of an audience enchained through a speech of an ordinary length? I will tell you.

He possesses one original and almost supernatural faculty, of developing the subject by a single glance of his mind, and detecting at once the very point on which the controversy depends. No matter what the question, though ten times more knotty than the "gnarled oak," the lightning of heaven is not more rapid nor more resistless than his astonishing penetration. Nor does the exercise of it seem to cost him an effort. On the contrary, it is as easy as vision. I am persuaded that his eyes do not fly over a landscape and take in its various objects with more promptitude and facility, than his mind embraces and analyzes the most complex subjects.

Possessing while at the bar this intellectual elevation which enabled him to look down and comprehend the whole ground at once, he determined, immediately, and without difficulty, on which side the question might be most advantageously approached and assailed. In a bad cause, his art consisted in laying his premises so remotely from the point directly in debate, or else in terms so generous and specious, that the hearer seeing no consequences which could be drawn from them, was just as willing to admit them as not; but his premises once admitted, the demonstration, however distant, followed as certainly, as cogently and as inevitably, as any demonstration in Euclid.

All his eloquence consists in the apparently deep self conviction and emphatic earnestness of his manner; the correspondent simplicity and energy of his style; the close and logical connexion of his thoughts, and the easy gradations by which he opens his lights on the attentive minds of his hearers.

From the Charleston Gazette.

LIVING PEACEABLY.

Better is a dry morsel and quietness therewith, than a house full of sacrifices with strife. How delicious that conver-

sation is, which is accompanied with mutual confidence, freedom, courtesy, and complacency; how calm the mind, how composed the affections, how serene the countenance, how melodious the voice, how sweet the sleep, how contentful the whole life is of him, that neither deviseth mischief against others, nor suspects any to be contrived against himself; and contrariwise, how ingrateful and loathsome a thing it is to abide in a state of enmity, wrath, dissension: having the thoughts distracted with solicitous care, anxious suspicion, envious regret; the heart boiling with choler, the face overclouded with discontent, the tongue jarring and out of tune, the ears filled with discordant noises of contention, clamor, and reproach; the whole frame of body and soul disordered and disturbed with the worst of passions. How much more comfortable is it to walk in smooth and even paths, than to wander in rugged ways overgrown with briars, obstructed with rubs, and beset with snares; to sail steadily in a quiet, than to be tossed in a tempestuous sea; to behold the lovely face of heaven smiling with a cheerful serenity, than to see it frowning with clouds or raging with storms; to hear harmonious consents, than discordant jangling; to see objects correspondent in graceful symmetry, than lying disorderly in confused heaps; to be in health, and have the natural humors consent in moderate, than (as happens in diseases) agitated with tumultuous commotions. How all senses and faculties of man rejoice in those emblems of peace, order, harmony and proportion; nay, how nature universally delights in a quiet stability, or undisturbed progress of motion; the beauty, strength and vigor of every thing requires a concurrence of force, co-operation and contribution of help; all things thrive and flourish by communicating reciprocal aid, and the world subsists by a friendly conspiracy of its parts; and especially, that political society of men, chiefly aims at peace as its end, depends on it as its cause, relies on it as its support.

How like a paradise the world would be, flourishing in joy and rest, if men would cheerfully conspire in affection, and helpfully contribute to each other's content; and how like a savage wilderness now it is, when, like wild beasts, they vex and persecute, worry and devour each other. Not only philosophy hath placed the supreme pitch of happiness in a calmness of mind and tranquillity of life, void of care and trouble, of irregular passions and perturbations; but the Holy Scripture itself, in that one term of peace, most usually comprehends all joy and content, all felicity and prosperity; so that the heavenly consort of angels, when they agree most kindly to bless, and to wish the greatest happiness to mankind, could not better express their sense, than by saying, *Be on earth peace and good will among men.*

BARROW.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A correspondent of a Southern paper speaks in the following terms of the Public School system of New England—of which, above all her other admirable institutions, her people have just cause to be proud:

"The school houses of New England have been called the fortresses of New England. You see them in the country every two miles or less, on almost every important road—and every body knows or ought to know that New England is cut up with roads—half roads—I was going to say. These Free Schools, where the poor are educated at the expense of the rich, I verily believe, give that very peculiarity of which I have spoken to the whole Yankee nation. They arouse and stimulate whatever of intellect there is in a man. They foster enterprise and emulation. They educate to a certain extent all the people. Hence New England men have the benefit that education always gives, the ardent thirst for knowledge and for intellectual and moral achievement. They aim high and reach high. Work they must, or starve, for the soil is not the bountiful giver of the fruits of a soil under a Southern sun—the climate is cold—the summers are short—and then comes growling November, and fiercely raging winter, with its ice and its storms, so that one man then eats up from October to May what may be gathered the rest of the time. Thus necessity demands the exercise of every faculty, and their free schools teach all, how to use them to the best advantage.

"In the large towns and cities, every thing is done to stimulate and arouse the boy. The most perfect equality exists in all schools. The poorest boy in the free school feels as high and as proud as the son of the richest. 'You do not mean,' said Governor Barbour of Virginia, after visiting the superb school at Boston, which he admired very much, 'that these schools are free?' 'Indeed I do,' said the school committee man. 'You remember the boy that got the medal in the class we have just examined, and the boy that lost it?' 'The first is the son of that wood-sawyer there (pointing to a man who was sawing wood in the street) and the second is the son of John Quincy Adams, the President of the United States.' The Virginian stared in astonishment at a spectacle like this, and no longer wondered at the prosperity of New England."

Though the ways of virtue are rough and craggy, yet they reach to heaven.



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

The relative Pleasures and Profits of Agriculture.

Sir—I have received your letter of the 15th March, and regret that neither my experience nor ability is adequate to do justice to the various topics you have intimated relating to the subject of agriculture.

Since you have paid me the compliment to consult my opinions, I will endeavor briefly to state them in a manner which will substantially constitute a reply to your several inquiries.

The pursuit of husbandry has not yet attained to the rank to which it is entitled in the northern portion of the United States—a rank which is conceded to it in some other sections of our country, and among the most enlightened nations of Europe. This circumstance will serve to retard advances in this most useful avocation which a higher estimate on the part of the enlightened classes of our citizens could not fail to create. Yet it cannot be doubted that this department of life will be more and more sought for in its intrinsic advantages, presenting as it does a healthful occupation to mind and body and a stability which no other pursuit can equal. It might seem invidious to institute comparisons among the several occupations incident to civilized life. Let it suffice that each has its appropriate usefulness, and that husbandry is not the least successful or at least honorable among them. Many illustrious men have borne testimony to the diversified pleasures of rural life, and it affords occupation to the most enlarged capacity.

I reply to the question whether "capital may be properly invested in cultivated land," and I confidently answer it can; and I am of the opinion that in no other way can a moderate fortune be so profitably applied. In adopting the conclusion I am supposing the objects to be safety, productiveness, comfortable life, the education of children, and the transmission of property to descendants.

It may on a superficial view appear paradoxical, that the cultivation of land can compete its profits with the adventures of commerce, or the operation of machinery. It is the greater uniformity in the products of land contrasted with the ever fluctuating character of commerce and manufactures, which establishes the point in question. If it be true as is asserted that our own country every twenty years witnesses insolvency of the whole aggregate trading fraternity, what does it not argue in favor of a pursuit in which no man need ever fail?

The habits of expense engendered by commerce constitute a heavy annual levy upon the income of the prosperous merchant. Those habits are too likely to survive the prosperity which fostered them, than which a more deplorable condition cannot well be imagined. But he who lives on a landed estate, and practices assiduity, and evinces the intelligence of the merchant, the manufacturer or the professional man, may sustain himself during periods of depression without a diminution of capital at any rate. His habits are frugal, which is equivalent to wealth; his daily occupation is a lesson of economy, a term seldom addressed, and never palatable to American ears, a virtue as far removed from meanness as it is from prodigality, the more general practice of which could not fail to give greater stability to private and public property.

The trading classes usually incur debts beyond the capital possessed by them, and frequently credit alone is the expedient relied on. The farmer, on the other hand, seldom needs incur no debts; this difference is vital, and gives to the landed proprietor a guarantee of success and certainty which other classes cannot possess. My object in the preceding remarks, is to inculcate the idea that to those who are in circumstances to select their mode of life, agricultural pursuits are most eligible. But in order to succeed in husbandry, in the condition of things existing among us, the proprietor must vigilantly conduct his own affairs; he may hire men to labor, but he cannot so easily hire them to think. A man with us, who has a respectable capacity, will become a small proprietor rather than a hireling. Agriculture is not an amusement more than law or commerce are such, and what lawyer or merchant could dream of success while leading a life of idleness and pleasure?

Agriculture is not incompatible with mental cultivation; it is favorable to virtue, as the farmer knows nothing of the strifes and rivalries which grow out of competition in other pursuits, and which lead men to look with an envious eye on the prosperity or skill of a neighbor. The country resident escapes any of the time destroying frivolities of the town, and, on the other hand, has fewer of the social advantages which conduce to refinement.

These things may be offsets to the freedom and healthfulness of rural existence, where man draws less of his satisfaction from others, and more from himself and the works of God, divested of the conventional rules which constitute an artificial existence.

There is one part of your letter which I deem it important to notice, the most practical part, and relates to the article of culture which an agriculturist should select as his own among the many.

In determining the object of culture which a person attempting farming should select as primary, the circumstances of soil, position, and the price of land, should govern. In western New York, wheat is the great staple, for the reason that much of the soil of that region is well adapted to its production. The Hudson river counties, on the contrary, seem by the variety of the soil to be favorable to the dairy, wool growing, and stock generally, as also to the growth of all the grains produced in a northern latitude.

What is denominated convertible husbandry, or rotation of crops, is the improved feature in modern husbandry, as it conduces to the constant improvement of land; and while it diminishes labor, it increases products. Neither grazing or cropping exclusively can be judicious, as both when combined are admirably calculated to aid each other, the former supplying manures to give a profitable effect to the operations of the plough; and besides, the regular employment given to laborers at all seasons, by uniting the different parts into one system, is an advantage which every economist should appreciate.

In conclusion, I would decidedly discourage amateur farming, as it usually is brief in its history, and disastrous in its results. But to such as seek rational employment where a comparative independence may be enjoyed, I would recommend agriculture.

If I may be allowed to speak of my individual undertakings, I would say that in an investment of a large sum in the course of a few years, in lands, improvements, and animals, commenced in inexperienced, and misdirected by ignorance, my anticipations of profits have not been disappointed. The nature and magnitude of the trust have tied my attention to its accomplishment, and I have the satisfaction of finding my income yearly increasing, and my expenditures diminishing. I am, sir, yours, &c.

HENRY W. DRAVAN.

Ballston, May 1, 1834.

LUNAR INFLUENCE.

If the tides of the ocean are raised from their fathomless bed by the power of the silver moon, it is not too much to believe that the tides of the atmosphere are subject, in a great degree, to the same mysterious influence.

In tropical climates especially, the power of the moon over animal and vegetable life, is believed by many to be very great, and why not in other portions of the globe also? It is stated by a learned writer, that in Demarara there are thirteen springs and thirteen autumns every year; for so many times does the sap of the tree ascend to its topmost branches and descend to the roots. For example: the *wallaba*, a resinous tree common in Demarara, and somewhat resembling the mahogany, if cut down in the dark, a short time before the new moon, is one of the most durable woods in the world for building purposes; in that state attempt to split it, and with the utmost difficulty it will be riven in the most jagged, unequal manner; cut down another tree of the same kind, at full moon, and the tree, it is said, can readily be split into the finest smoothest shingles, or into staves for making casks; but in this state if applied to building purposes, it speedily decays. Bamboos as thick as a man's arm, if cut at the dark moon, will endure ten or twelve years; if at full moon, they will be rotten in two or three years; and thus it is with most of the forest trees. If these statements can be relied upon, they would seem to afford an important practical hint to those engaged in getting out and preparing shipping timber from the extensive forests in our own country. Have any experiments ever been tried, or any facts noticed by ship builders upon this subject? It is true, we believe, that the timbers of our public vessels sometimes rot while yet on the stocks and before they are completed. May not the circumstance be attributed to the particular season and the particular age of the moon when the timbers were felled in the forest?

Portsmouth Journal.

Valuable Cow.—A cow three years old, of the improved Durham short horned breed, and her two calves, one eighteen, and the other nine months old, property of Mr. William L. Sutphin of this vicinity, were weighed on the scales in this village last week. The cow weighed 1100; the calf eighteen months old 850; and the one nine months old 620. They have all been kept on grass during the summer, and the cow has produced one pound of butter per day for the last eight months. We think Mr. S. may safely challenge the county of Monmouth to beat him in raising cattle.

Query.—Would it not be more profitable for farmers to keep one or two such cows as the above, than eight or ten of the common kind? *Monmouth Eng.*

EXTRACT OF LETTUCE.—The juice of this plant inspissated, has lately taken a

place among the pharmaceutical preparations, under the title of lactucarium. It is principally given as a narcotic, its powers in which respect are long familiarly known. It is supposed to possess, though in an inferior degree, the virtues of opium, without producing the same deleterious effects.

In June 1833, a miller received a sabre cut at a public house, which completely amputated his right ear. Before he left the house, he picked up the ear from the ground, and put it into his pocket; this was in the evening. Early on the following morning, he went to a surgeon and showed him the ear, now cold and somewhat crushed. The surgeon washed the ear in spirits and water, and made a new edge to the wound of the part which the man still possessed, and to that of the ear which he had lost. After accurately fitting the parts, he kept them together by four stitches, and dressed them with adhesive plasters, compresses, and an appropriate bandage. The day after some of the dressings were removed, in order to make sure that the parts were in contact; the point of union was then observed to be red; the patient was feverish, and had thirst and headache. In eight days these symptoms disappeared, and the helix began to assume its vital warmth; the lobular extremity united the first; the other parts suppurated, and granulations appeared on the cartilages. In a little more than a month the cure was complete; the patient's right ear was almost in the same condition as the left, and all that was remarked was an elliptical linear cicatrix at the point of union.

Medical and Surgical Journal.

The amount of the School Fund of Connecticut, is \$1,929,738 50—amount of monies distributed by the state, during the year ending April, 1833, \$79,461 80. The whole number of children in the state, between four and sixteen years of age, is 83,641.

The number of newspapers now published in this country is 1365—of which 108 are published in Massachusetts; 140 in Ohio; 220 in Pennsylvania, and 207 in the state of New York. In the territory of Florida, there are already established 5; in Michigan 7; and in Arkansas 2. In the year 1828, the number of newspapers published in this country was 851, in 1810 it was 266; and in 1775 only 37!

Mr. Roper, in his Address to the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, asserts that no more than 1,300,000 acres are cultivated, out of 16,000,000 comprised within the territorial limits of the State; thus leaving 14,700,000 acres unimproved and partly unimprovable.

The benevolent Quakeress, Mrs. Fry, is at present visiting the prisons of Scotland, and suggesting improvements, in the airing, exercise, and discipline of the prisoners. She is the very Howard of the female sex.

The mean depth of the Pacific Ocean is supposed to be about four miles, that of the Atlantic three.

NOTICE.

THE Sale advertised to take place on the 30th of this instant, at Dr. JOHN ALLEN'S, will not take place on that day.

But on the 5th of December next, I shall, by virtue of a deed of trust, offer for sale at the late residence of Dr. Allen, on a credit of nine months,

One House and Lot adjoining the town of Hillsborough.

THE TRACT OF LAND

whereon he lived, four miles east of Hillsborough. Also the Crop, Stock of all kinds. Farming Tools, together with the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

THOS. W. HOLDEN, Trustee.

November 14. 48-3w

Cash for Wheat. THE subscriber will give Cash for Wheat delivered at his mill.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

November 17. 48-3w

A Protracted Meeting will be held at Mars Hill, commencing on the Friday before the fifth Sunday in November next, and continue four days. Ministers and brethren are invited to attend.

October 15. 48-

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that I give my son THOMAS HARGIS, free privilege to transact business for himself, from this day and forever. Given under my hand.

THOMAS HARGIS.

November 11. 47-3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to DR. E. STRUDWICK, who is my agent.

WM. F. STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46-

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he has resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out House, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 48-